

From wang!elf.wang.com!ucsd.edu!info-hams-relay Sat Mar 23 04:20:42 1991 remote
from tosspot
Received: by tosspot (1.63/waf)
via UUCP; Sat, 23 Mar 91 09:47:13 EST
for lee
Received: from somewhere by elf.wang.com id aa06950; Sat, 23 Mar 91 4:20:41 GMT
Received: from ucsd.edu by relay1.UU.NET with SMTP
(5.61/UUNET-shadow-mx) id AA04591; Fri, 22 Mar 91 21:24:18 -0500
Received: by ucsd.edu; id AA05750
sendmail 5.64/UCSD-2.1-sun
Fri, 22 Mar 91 13:15:08 -0800 for brian
Received: by ucsd.edu; id AA05661
sendmail 5.64/UCSD-2.1-sun
Fri, 22 Mar 91 13:14:48 -0800 for /usr/lib/sendmail -oc -odb -oQ/var/spool/
lqueue -oi -finfo-hams-relay info-hams-list
Message-Id: <9103222114.AA05661@ucsd.edu>
Date: Fri, 22 Mar 91 13:14:46 PST
From: Info-Hams Mailing List and Newsgroup <info-hams-relay@ucsd.edu>
Reply-To: Info-Hams@ucsd.edu
Subject: Info-Hams Digest V91 #225
To: Info-Hams@ucsd.edu

Info-Hams Digest Fri, 22 Mar 91 Volume 91 : Issue 225

Today's Topics:

ARRLDX 013
Can you really learn code from tapes?
Civil Air Patrol Mailing List
Hamtronics (2 msgs)
Hints & Kinks for taking the General code test (2 msgs)
Looking for High Voltage Capacitors
SONY 2010 or Grundig 500 SW Receiver Wanted
TS-430 question ...
upgrade from no-code tech

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu>
Send subscription requests to: <Info-Hams-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Info-Hams Digest are available
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/info-hams".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: 15 Mar 91 12:18:55 GMT
From: NADC.NADC.NAVY.MIL!skitch@ucbvax.berkeley.edu
Subject: ARRLDX 013
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

ZCZC AE19
QST DE W1AW
DX BULLETIN 13 ARLD013
FROM ARRL HEADQUARTERS NEWINGTON CT
MARCH 15, 1991
RELAYED BY KB8NW/OBS & BARF-80 BBS
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS

Thanks to Paul, KB1BE and the Connecticut DX Association for the following DX information.

FROM THE DXCC DESK. A reminder that the deadline for DXCC Honor Roll submissions is March 28, 1991. Cards must be received by March 28 to qualify for the next Honor Roll Listing.

NEPAL, 9N. Tom, K0TLM, along with AJ0E and VS6WW, plan to operate from Nepal, March 21 to 27. Both CW and SSB on the usual HF frequencies are offered, plus 6 meters.

MARIANA ISLANDS, KH0. Kenny, AH0K, will lead a team of DXers during the CQ World Wide WPX SSB Contest, March 30 and 31. The multi single effort will be from Saipan. Before and after the contest they will be found on the WARC bands on CW and also on 29 MHz FM, using individual callsigns. QSL via JE2JCV.

BANGLADESHSH, S2. Jim Smith, VK9NS, has had to delay his DXpedition to Dacca because of the lack of an official to sign his license to operate. Jim states that his situation is still good, and he will make the trip in a few weeks or so, when a new communications official is established.

SOUTH GEORGIA, VP8. VP8CDJ, who is located on Bird Island, will be QRV again in mid March. Watch for him after 2100 UTC on 14256 KHz. QSL via GM4KLO.

ETHIOPIA, ET. Jack, W4IBB, as ET2A, is still very active. Look for him on 21248 or 21306 KHz around 1500 to 2000 UTC. Also check 28400 and 28482 KHz working Europeans at 0630 and 1100 to 1230 UTC. Jack has also been spotted on 14222 and 14256 KHz late in the evening. All QSLs go to WB2WOW.

COMOROS, D6. D68KN, D68TS, D68YD and D68YH will be used by a Japanese DXpedition to the Comoros Islands in the Indian Ocean, from

March 18 to 21. The usual DX frequencies will be used on 160 through 10 meters, CW, SSB and RTTY. QSL to JL3UIX.

CAMEROON, TJ. TJ1BJ is often found on 15 meters on Saturdays at 0500 UTC. Look for him on Saturdays and Mondays on 21303 KHz at 1230 UTC. Also, check 3675 or 3795 KHz. QSL to K4UTE.

Good Luck on DX de KB8NW/OBS

73 -- marty -- nr3z skitch@nadc.navy.mil

Date: 21 Mar 91 22:43:35 GMT
From: adobe!burgund!burgett@decwrl.dec.com
Subject: Can you really learn code from tapes?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <RICHV.91Mar20111556@hpinddr.cup.hp.com> richv@hpinddu.cup.hp.com (Rich Van Gaasbeck) writes:

Path: adobe!decwrl!wuarchive!sdd.hp.com!hplabs!otter.hpl.hp.com!hpltoad!
hpinddr!richv

I bought ARRL's "Tune in the world with Ham Radio" and the novice code tapes that go with it. I'm not particularly impressed. I am finding me too, me neither.

that I have memorized the words on the tape well before I know all the morse characters. Also they make it really hard to "pay attention", that is I would think that to learn this stuff you would want to present the sound and then immediately test yourself. The ARRL tapes present the material like so...

EEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEE
RRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRR
AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA
ARE ARE ARE RARE RARE RARE

The problem is that after about the third E, R or A in a row your mind tunes out, it really doesn't need to pay attention. Instead your mind (ok, at least my mind) switches to a mode where it says "oh, a sound, write E. oh, a sound, write E", but it doesn't really "listen" to the mine too.

sound because your mind knows that it should write E. The first

[.....]

All the above leads me to believe that 1) Before computers, people using tapes heavily supplemented their learning either by pairing off

in classes and sending to each other with practice oscillators or by listening on the air. 2) Now everyone uses morse code teaching programs.

Now that sounds great.... anybody know a good PD or Snareware package for learning morse on a mac??

mike burgett burgett@adobe.com

Date: 18 Mar 91 20:57:15 GMT
From: ncrcom!cipc1!ncrlnk!udcps3!selig@uunet.uu.net
Subject: Civil Air Patrol Mailing List
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Greetings!

I'd like to take this opportunity to announce the return of CAPITAL, the Civil Air Patrol newsletter, though in a different form.

Previously, many subscribed to the CAPITAL newsletter run by Joakim Karlsson at athena.mit.edu. Many fine issues were moderated and assembled, and mailed to the subscriber list. However, the input from the subscribers did not provide enough to merit a regular newsletter, so Joakim stopped producing the newsletter.

I've decided to ressurect (with Joakim's help) the CAPITAL list, though in a different form. The list now functions as an unmoderated mail reflector - all mail sent to the list address is rebroadcast to the list membership. This allows a more personal, discussion-oriented group than a formal-submission newsletter.

I have taken all the names from the old list and added it to the new list, so you don't need to resubscribe.

New Subscribers & : capital-request@cps.udayton.edu
Problems :

To contribute to the list: capital@cps.udayton.edu

If you wish to be removed from the CAPITAL list, send a message to:

capital-request@cps.udayton.edu

If you need to speak with me, Paul Selig, the list maintainer, send a message to:

selig@cps.udayton.edu

The list is now completely operational, so you can begin submitting your discussion items at this time. The messages will be archived as they appear on the list, and every few months or so a digest of the messages will appear from anonymous FTP (sunburn.cps.udayton.edu). Again, if you have any questions, please feel free to contact me!

Paul Selig

--

Paul Selig, Jr. Unix Systems Administrator
The University of Dayton, Computer Science Department, Anderson Center 133
INTERNET: selig@udcps3.cps.udayton.edu BITNET: selig@dayton.bitnet
UUCP: ...!uunet!dayvb!udcps3!selig

Date: 21 Mar 91 10:13:17 GMT
From: usc!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!emory!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary@ucsd.edu
Subject: Hamtronics
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <1991Mar19.205506.5672@math.lsa.umich.edu> hideg@spsd4360a.erim.org (Steve Hideg (Mr. Fabulous)) writes:
>I am looking for information and opinions about Hamtronics, Inc.
>They advertise some neat little toys like exciters, receivers,
>controllers, as well as entire repeaters.

I've built their 440 converter, it's a piece of junk with an oscillator circuit that must be severely modified to be clean. On the other hand, my 440 repeater is using one of their helical preamps ahead of a GE receiver. It works great. The repeater is located in an extremely high RF environment and was desensed and generally deaf as a post before adding the preamp. The preamp's helicals cleaned up what the duplexer was missing and now the repeater hears very well. So the answer is that it depends on which of their products you buy. Since their UHF receiver front end uses exactly the same circuit as their preamp, I would expect it to be good. However, if they use the same LO circuit in their receiver that they use in their converter, then you've got big troubles. I'd be interested in hearing from anyone using their UHF receiver since my GE isn't getting any younger.

Their kits aren't Heathkits, but they go together rather easily if you are an experienced builder. It is really a must to have a good spectrum analyser to tune them up if you expect good performance. Their designer seems to be heavy on easy starting and weak on clean spectrum when it comes to oscillators.

Gary KE4ZV

Date: 20 Mar 91 19:27:17 GMT
From: sdd.hp.com!hp-pcd!hplsla!tomb@ucsd.edu
Subject: Hamtronics
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

hideg@spsd4360a.erim.org (Steve Hideg (Mr. Fabulous)) writes:

>What kind of experiences have you had with Hamtronics kits?
>What about "wired & tested" stuff?

>I'm mainly interested in their UHF receiver.

I built the 440 FM receiver and transmitter kits. They seem to work fine. I'm particularly impressed at the care they take to get a clean LO on the receiver, and decent filtering they use all through the receiver path. Input is tuned lines. LO path is double-tuned between stages, all triplers (*27 total). IF input is several poles of monolithic crystal filter at 10.7MHz (as I recall). That's a bit low for good image rejection, but with the tuned lines on the input, it should be adequate. Sensitivity measured a dB or so worse than their spec, but not too bad. I think one of their preamps would bring it up on par with some of the best receivers...

There is an AFC loop that I don't think is done quite right; it tends to make the receiver 'idle' slightly off freq, but generally within capture range. Once a sig comes in, it locks on fine. I tweaked mine by adding a resistor, as I recall, but it's been a while.

Kits both went together without a hitch. They are bare-board kits; this is not a Heathkit operation.

An alternative I found recently: Lynn Johnson in Sunnyvale?SantaClara?Silicon Valley advertised some UHF receiver modules in Nuts & Volts magazine recently. They are apparently pager receivers, built about 10 years ago. They are tiny, low power, and quite sensitive. Not the same class of selectivity/spur freedom as the HamTronics, but more sensitive. I'm awaiting a new crystal to put one on our repeater freq. Price is right: 3 for \$30 +2.50 s/h.

73,
K7ITM

Date: 18 Mar 91 20:25:29 GMT
From: hpl-opus!hpnmdla!alanb@hplabs.hpl.hp.com
Subject: Hints & Kinks for taking the General code test
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, mrosneck@mentorg.com (Mark Rosneck) writes:

>My father is going to (finally) upgrade to General. I understand how
>the new volunteer examiner system works but I'm not sure how the code
>tests are actually structured these days. The last time I took a code
>test I got to sit in front of the FCC and sweat a lot.

>What sort of a test should he expect? How is it graded? Is a sending
>test still required? Are there any hints for taking the test?

Sounds like a good topic for the FAQ list.

All Amateur exams are now given by volunteer examiners -- the FCC is no longer involved in the actual examination process.

Novice tests may be given by any two hams who meet the qualifications (which are, I believe, General-class license, 18 or older, unrelated to the examinee). Technician, General, Advanced and Extra exams must be given by three certified Volunteer Examiners. VE's are certified by one of the Volunteer Examiner Coordinators (VEC), such as the ARRL., W5YI, Sunnyvale VEC, etc.

Sending tests are not required by FCC, and most examiner teams no longer require them. For the receiving test, code is sent by the Farnsworth method -- letters are sent around 15+ wpm with extra space in between to give an average speed of 5 or 13 wpm.

The test runs 5 to 7 minutes or so. After the test, you are given a 10-question multiple-choice or fill-in-the-blanks test. Passing grade is 7 or more. If you fail, the examiner team will examine your copy sheet to see if you have 1 minute solid with no errors. For the 5 wpm test, you need 25 consecutive correct characters. For the 13 wpm, the number is $5 \times 13 = 65$ characters. Numbers, punctuation and prosigns count as two characters each.

I think that covers everything.

AL N1AL

Date: 22 Mar 91 19:11:34 GMT

From: sdd.hp.com!usc!apple!netcom!edg@ucsd.edu
Subject: Hints & Kinks for taking the General code test
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Since we're comparing notes, here's the scoop from my element 1B test at the Sunnyvale VEC (Santa Clara County, CA) last weekend. (Please note, I successfully upgraded to general and am ready to accept the adulation of the crowd :-)

Tests were being offered in the Ampex Cafeteria in Redwood City. There was a meeting of the Toastmasters International at the other end of the Cafe at the same time.

At "our" end of the cafe were two rooms separated by movable walls. In one room, they were doing written test. (Being a grandfathered tech, I only needed to take the code, so I didn't go in there, but it seemed noisy.) The VE staff was holding court at the front of that room, grading papers and issuing CSC's.

The other room contained a smaller number of tables for code tests. There was a Compaq portable with a speaker, and a copy of Supermorse 2.01.

They offered 5 minutes of warmup, about half a supermorse generated QS0. They then asked if we had had enough warmup. We all agreed, so they did the supermorse "run exam" program to play another standard supermorse QS0. The general test was offered at 18 WPM characters in 13 WPM spacing.

After the code, we got the test. It was 10 questions, multiple choice. There were no callsigns on the test. The questions covered such things as the bands mentioned, the name of the operator, etc. The answers were tricky, such that you had to copy the word or phrase, otherwise you wouldn't be able to make any more than a random guess.

I don't know if they would inspect copy for people who failed the multiple choice test.

-edg

--

Ed Greenberg, WB2GOH/6
San Jose, CA
edg@netcom.COM

Date: 19 Mar 91 20:07:19 GMT

From: agate!apple!mips!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!caen!uflorida!mailer.cc.fsu.edu!
sun13!murray@uchvax.berkeley.edu
Subject: Looking for High Voltage Capacitors
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <1991Mar18.194939.1257@leland.Stanford.EDU> stankus@leland.Stanford.EDU
(John Stankus) writes:

>

>I am desperate need of some high voltage capacitors (4-6KV) 5pF.
>Since the demise of the vacuum tube nobody seems to make these anymore.
>Does anyone know of a source for these and other HI-Voltage Capacitors.

I was going to email this, but I thought I'd take the opportunity to state
an electronics truism while I was at it:

When you can't find something unusual in the surplus and mail-order
catalogs, your best bet is to try the 'real' suppliers.

Newark Electronics' catalog #111 has on page 273 a ceramic capacitor
mf. by Sprague - (60GA series, specifically 60GAQ10) 10pf with a 6,000
WVDC/1000 VAC RMS. This was on page 4 of the Capacitors section. \$0.75 at
single quantities. If you can't find one that fits your specs exactly in
the remaining 73 pages of that section, you could try calling your local
Newark supplier and seeing what he can dig up.

If you meant 4-6KVAC (should have said!) a closer perusal of the cat.
might still help. The Sprague 150GA series, right below the 60GA,
has 15,000 WVDC/4500VAC RMS (but Newark only lists down to 100pf - if
your Newark supplier can't help, you could always call Sprague) (If this
is for RF gear, John, you also didn't mention any frequency requirements...)

Disclaimer: no special reason why I picked Newark. I just happen to have
their catalog sitting on my desk.

>John J. Stankus N5PEE Dept. of Chemistry
>stankus@leland.stanford.edu Stanford University

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Standard Disclaimers Apply	---Get Out Of HELL Free!---
John R. Murray	The bearer of this card is entitled to forgive
murray@vsjrm.scri.fsu.edu	Himself of all Sins, Errors and Transgressions.
Supercomputer Research Inst.	-- D. Owen Rowley

Date: 12 Mar 91 19:03:02 GMT
From: usc!apple!xanadu!jeff@ucsd.edu
Subject: SONY 2010 or Grundig 500 SW Receiver Wanted

To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <1991Mar5.181051.9666@gsm001.uucp> gsm@gsm001.uucp (Geoffrey S. Mendelson) writes:

>tbasche@itlwrk.Eng.Sun.COM (Todd Basche) asks

>>I have also heard that

>>the Sony 2001 is almost the same as the Sony 2010, is that the case ?

>>Does the 2001 have the synchronous detector, are the specs the same

>>overall ?

>

I have one of these exact babies. A 2001D which I purchased in 1983 for \$200 when I was in Hong Kong. What a deal. So I'll clear up the confusion on it a little.

>The radio sold by Sony of U.S. as the 2010, is sold elsewhere in the world
>as the 2001D.

There are also a few other models (one each for england, france, germany) that have certain freqs blocked (e.g. in germany reception below 88.5mhz is prohibited; the 2001D/2010 goes down to 76.0mhz) In the service manual I have, they call out the explicit models (I can get this and post the differences if anyone wants them.)

>

>However, buying a 2001D may not be the best approach as:

>

>1. The a/c power adapter may not be for 120 volts. The Japanese one (100v)
> will work although it may get a little hot. The Eropean models may come
> with a multivoltage supply or a 220v only supply.

The 2001D power supply is multivoltage (100, 115, 200?, 220, 240). The only problem is that the plug is euro style and would require and adapter (I cut it off and installed a US plug).

>

>2. The instruction books may not be in English.

Its in about 4 languages, including english.

>

>3. Sony (U.S) will not honor the warrenty.

>

>4. Some bands may be blocked out. (usually air and anything over 25.999Mhz.)

Nope, mine gets AM 150khz to 29999khz continous, FM 76 to 108 continous, and AIR band 118? to 136mhz continous.

>

>5. SSB may be disabled (usually for sale in the Middle East).

Not the case. SSB (USB, LSB, CW) is there. I beleive that the middle east model does in fact not have SSB.

>

>I have seen 2010's for sale in the U.K., I assume that they would be as
>bad a buy there as a 2001D is here.

Not neccessarily. Except that the price of the 2010 in UK is going to be lots higher (if only from a store, I suppose) because of VAT.

>

>Also if you buy a used 2010 make sure the front end is intact. If all it can
>receive are strong stations, it probably is kaput.

Though it is fixable.

Jeff Crilly (N6ZFX)

AMIX Corporation 2345 Yale Street Palo Alto, CA 94306

jeff@markets.amix.com, {uunet,sun}!markets!jeff, N6ZFX@N6IIU.#NOCAL.CA.USA

Date: 16 Mar 91 00:33:22 GMT

From: jewell@athena.mit.edu

Subject: TS-430 question ...

To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Well, i don't have much time to elaborate here, but i've had the TS-430s for about 3 years, and have been very happy with it.

At the time i bought it, the 440s was brand new and much more expensive than the 430s. I bought the 430s new, along with most accessories, at-250 ps-430, sp-430, mc-80, fm-430 and the filters. The filters do make a considerable difference, and i find that i use them all the time.

I was using the automatic antenna tuner to tune a simple end-fed piece of wire about 60 ft long. It was able to tune it to every band 160-10.

Experience has shown it to be a little finicky on 10meters, but when i slung a 10m dipole up in the attic, it tuned fine. The radio didn't put out as much power on 10m, and would shut down too fast if the swr was off for very long.

Now, i think that it might be nice to have it computer controlled
with a few more memories, like the 440 can, but thats what you
get with newer models and newer technology.

.. if you have any other specific questions, etc.. feel free to e-mail,
but right now i've got to get back to work...

HAVE A DAY
-darrin

-----jewell@athena.mit.edu-----KA2ZLZ-----
Darrin Jewell | Massachusetts Institute of Technology | Darrin B. Jewell
4 Ames Street | Senior House -- Runkle 304 | 8 Thomaston Lane
Cambridge, MA | | Orchard Park, NY
USA 02142 | You're a person, that's good enough. | USA 14127-2526
(617)225-6771 | --Elizabeth Thelen Feb 20, 1991 | (716) 662-9440

--
-----jewell@athena.mit.edu-----KA2ZLZ-----
Darrin Jewell | Massachusetts Institute of Technology | Darrin B. Jewell
4 Ames Street | Senior House -- Runkle 304 | 8 Thomaston Lane
Cambridge, MA | | Orchard Park, NY
USA 02142 | You're a person, that's good enough. | USA 14127-2526
(617)225-6771 | --Elizabeth Thelen Feb 20, 1991 | (716) 662-9440

Date: 19 Mar 91 02:27:48 GMT
From: pyramid!infmx!randall@hplabs.hpl.hp.com
Subject: upgrade from no-code tech
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <2640@cruzio.UUCP> brettb@cruzio.UUCP (Brett Breitweiser) writes:
>

>Just passed "no-code" tech and want to go back next month to upgrade.
>Query is: should I learn code at 5wpm (I know the dit-dah combos but
>need to develop "my ear") or should I just go straight to 13 wpm and
>the general test?

First of all, I want to complement you on your decision to learn code.
One of the purposes of the no-code license was to get more people
into ham radio- people who will later want to upgrade and learn the code.
CW is a lot of fun. You are making the right decision.

I would get the Gordon West study material. Radio Shack sells it; get
the "Novice Voice Class" and the "General Class" study guides there,
or go to a ham radio store. Gordon adds humor to his code cassettes,
and breaks things up into easy lessons. The ARRL tapes don't do this,

which is why I don't recommend them.

Learning code to 5 wpm will probably be pretty easy. Do as Gordon advises: study twice per day (or at least once per day), EVERY day, for a few minutes each time. Don't skip days. Don't study for more than 15 minutes or so, or you will get tired of it. At this pace, in about 2 weeks or so you should be ready to take the 5 wpm exam. If it takes longer than that, don't worry, just keep practicing.

Now, 13 wpm is more challenging. A lot of people (including myself) hit a "wall" at 10 wpm, and it just seems like no matter what we do, we can't copy code faster than that. Don't get frustrated. Keep trying. You will eventually break through the barrier and get to 13 wpm. It will take a couple of months at least, though. You can cram for the written tests, but not for the code tests. The brain won't accept it. There's no other way to learn code but to keep practicing until your brain gets used to it.

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=====
Randall Rhea                               Informix Software, Inc.
Senior Programmer/Analyst, MIS              uunet!pyramid!infmt!randall
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Date: 14 Mar 91 23:53:31 GMT
From: sdd.hp.com!spool.mu.edu!snorkelwacker.mit.edu!stanford.edu!eos!aio!
lark.jsc.nasa.gov!kell@ucsd.edu
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu
```

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References <1991Mar12.175820.14804@ucunix.san.uc.edu>,
<1991Mar12.213837.6925@aio.jsc.nasa.gov>, <1357@gargoyle.uchicago.edu>p
Reply-To : kell@lark.jsc.nasa.gov
Subject : Re: Ham Stacks Sighted!
```

In article <1357@gargoyle.uchicago.edu>, hayward@gargoyle.uchicago.edu (Peter Hayward) writes...

>In article <1991Mar12.213837.6925@aio.jsc.nasa.gov> kell@lark.jsc.nasa.gov writes:

>

> (Regarding Diana Syriac's Ham stacks for the Mac)

>:

>:Ok, now that they are available on the net, HOW do you get them to your MAC??

>:

>

>I am posting this rather than responding directly to Ted Kell because
>I also had this question the first time I FTP-ed something and then
>downloaded it to my Mac.
>
>Once you have it on your unix system, you must transfer it to your Mac
>using Kermit. I assume your unix box has Kermit. You then need Kermit
>on your Mac or a communications package such as Versaterm that has the
>Kermit file transfer built into it.
>
>So, you fire up Kermit on the unix, and Kermit will tell you to escape
>to your Mac to receive the file. Indicate to Versaterm or Kermit that
>it should receive the program and the two machines will take over.
>
>Once they are finished, fire up Stuffit to "unstuff" the file or fire
>up Binhex 4.0 to "unbinhex" the file if it is not "stuffed".
>
>It is pretty simple if you take it step by step.
>
>Peter--
>Peter B. Hayward University of Maine WX9T

Oh do I wish it was. This is Ted Kell speaking. I am a novice Mac user
and the process was VERY confusing.

First, I had to get Unstuffit 1.5, which allowed me to unstuff StuffIt 1.5.1.

Then I had to use StuffIt to un-binhex UnStuffIt deluxe. THEN I was able
to use UnstuffIt Deluxe to unstuff the stacks.

Now as to what mode to transfer the files, sometimes it's binary and sometimes
it's Macbinary, however, I've forgotten which.

Where does one get the various files? The UnStuffit and StuffIt 1.5.1 were
gotten from "rascal.ics.utexas.edu" in the /mac/compression directory.

The rest was found on uxc.cso.uiuc.edu.

To all the people that sent me mail and messages, thank you thank you thank you
thank you thank you thank you.

I hate Macs. I hate Macs. I hate Macs. I hate Macs. I hate Macs.
I hate Macs. I hate Macs. I hate Macs. I hate Macs. I hate Macs.
I hate Macs. I hate Macs. I hate Macs. I hate Macs. I hate Macs.

Ted Kell kell@lark.jsc.nasa.gov

Date: 16 Mar 91 01:16:00 GMT
From: pyramid!infmtx!randall@hplabs.hpl.hp.com
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <10613@dog.ee.lbl.gov>, <1991Mar12.080943.10901@nntp-server.caltech.edu>, <4822@eastapps.East.Sun.COM>
Subject : CBers on 2m?

In article <4822@eastapps.East.Sun.COM> jimv@east.sun.com (Jim Vienneau - Sun Microsystems) writes:

>
>Escuse me, but WHO enforces the HAM bands? DO you think the FCC is suddenly
>going to have the manpower to start policing the HAM bands? I see little
>difference between what the CB band was SUPPOSED to be and what the nocode
>tech is SUPPOSED to be, except for a trival written exam with very small
>question pools and little technical content. I'm not a code snob, but you
>only appreciate what you work for and the nocode tech is too easy to get.
>
>I'm not forecasting gloom and doom here, but your reasoning is not valid. If
>a great many of the CB DXers decide they want to play on 2m, then they will and
>there is little we or the FCC can/will do about it. [...]

The argument again here is "higher license requirements means better operating." If this were the case, then the novice portion of 10m would be the the worst band in hamdom, and 20m would be the best, since no novices or techs are permitted on it. I find the opposite to be the case. It is extremely rare that I find anything but friendly, courteous operators between 28.3 and 28.5. On 20m, I have found many rude operators, and unless you've got 1500 watts and a beam, you might as well go to some other band. (I am refering to the phone portion of the band, not the CW portion.) For that matter, I also find a number of friendly hams on the novice CW bands too.

I do not believe that the addition of no-code techs will harm 2m. The evidence does not support this premise. Of course, time will tell.

>Try listening between 26.990 and 27.900 sometime the kids shouldn't
>be in the room.

I wouldn't want kids to be listening to 14.313 either. Also, the very worst profanity I've ever heard was on a 2m repeater in Berkeley.

--

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uunet!pyramid!infmt!randall

End of Info-Hams Digest
